



## AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATUS NIMIUM VES SI BONA NORINT  
"AGRICOLAS."  
Virg.

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### THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

**TERMS**—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts

¶ We commend to our readers the racy article from the pen of "N. ttingham," descriptive of the Pr. George's Co. (Md.) Agricultural fair. In despite of his new name we are sure they will recognize in his classic and graphic style an old acquaintance, from whose labors they have often derived both pleasure and profit.

We also copy from the Marlboro' Gazette reports from other committees relative to stock, &c. exhibited at the fair, in addition to those published last week. These matters take up considerable space in the present number, and to the exclusion of a variety of other matter, but we don't know that we could have occupied it more agreeably for our readers.

¶ The account of Mr. Allen's importation of stock, which will be found in another part of our journal, will be read with interest by the agricultural community, nor will the lovers of hogs be less gratified to learn, that he has introduced into our country a breed which at maturity will weigh enough, each, to supply a family of six with meat for a whole year. He who is not satisfied with a porker that will give from 1200 to 1600 lbs. should be sentenced to forego hog and hominy the balance of his days. Enterprise and public spirit like Mr. A's. should be well rewarded, and we sincerely hope he may receive the full measure of his rich deservings.

**NOT NEW AFTER ALL**—A few weeks since we copied from the N. Y. Evening Post, an article headed "An important discovery in Agriculture," detailing certain experiments made in France in growing wheat upon unploughed ground—nay, upon a pane of glass, by simply covering it with straw. We are free to confess we thought it a novelty, and was not a little tickled with the theory which was advanced to sustain the experiments of Mons. Poillard and Bernard, although we could not perceive how it could be applied to the culture of wheat upon any extensive scale. But after all, we are to be deprived of the pleasure we derived from the idea of its being a new thing; but as there is consolation in having companions in misfortune, we have that at least left us; for while our correspondent despoils us of the pleasure of luxuriating in the beauties of the non-conducting theory of the French philosophers, they are placed in a still worse predicament, for their discovery proves to be no discovery after all to them, as it was not only known, but practised in this country long before the sublime thought entered into their knowledge boxes, or their geniuses were taxed with the herculean labor of accounting philosophically for the vegetative phenomenon they fancied they had sent forth into this unbelieving world.

The subjoined extract of a letter from an esteemed and highly respectable correspondent, will show that our French discoverers are somewhat in the predicament of the English captain, who having penetrated one of the rivers emptying into the Pacific, not finding it laid down in his chart, was about making a formal landing with a view of taking possession of the theretofore unknown land, in the name of William the 4th, when, to his utter dismay and chagrin, he espied a sail bearing down upon him, and which, after a few minutes, anchored along side, when he was hailed by a Yankee skipper, in a pilot boat, and asked, "Do you want to be piloted up the river?" A Yankee tar in that instance caused the Englishman to exclaim—"Confound these Yankees, they are every where?" In this, the American farmer appears to have worn the laurel wreath long ere the glorious fancy had lighted up the imaginations of the inventive Gauls. Now to the extract:  
Lancaster C. H. Va. Nov. 3, 1841.

"The result of the experiment stated in one of the late numbers of the 'Farmer,' as having been made by some French farmers, did not surprise me—Experiments somewhat similar have in this country been attended with similar results—Wheat, as I have been informed by very respectable persons, has been much improved by a covering of straw, pine boards, and particularly sea-oar (or seaweed.) Fine and fair crops of Irish potatoes have been raised under pine chaff without any cultivation. A gentleman of undoubted truth has informed me that he raised under a thick covering of wheat straw, a crop of Irish potatoes, which yielded very nearly at the rate of 1000 bushels to the acre, the largest yield that I recollect to have heard or read of, with the exception of that of Gen. Barnum, of Vermont, who is stated to have raised 1 think about 1400 bushels to the acre."

**PREMIUM ESSAYS**—The Kentucky State Agricultural Society, have offered handsome premiums for essays on various subjects connected with agriculture.

If we had not long since had the evidences before us, of the generous spirit which pervades the minds of the master spirits of this noble and patriotic state, this would be sufficient to convince us that a feeling is there abroad, not only conservative in its character of the farming interests, but calculated to advance its prosperity and welfare, and with it whatever concerns the well-being of every department and calling of its entire population.

We shall look forward with anticipated pleasure to the perusal of those essays when they shall be published, and commend the example set by Kentucky to her sister states.

**A GOOD EXAMPLE**—In his inaugural address, Gov. Jones, of Tennessee has, with a spirit of patriotism worthy of all praise, recommended to the legislature of that state to foster and encourage Agriculture. He enforces his recommendation with a series of remarks which, we trust, will not be lost upon the enlightened body to whom they are addressed. When one considers that agriculture is the first of human interests; that the success of all other employments are dependent upon it, the mind is lost in wonder that, with a few exceptions, it has been thus far treated with cold indifference; and that while other branches of human industry have been munificently fostered and protected, it has been treated like a despised step-child, and

forced to buffet the ills of life without the bestowal upon it, of a single cheering word or paternal care to direct its course to prosperity.

**ROOT CULTURE**—Among the premiums awarded at the Agricultural Fairs in the state of New-York, we notice the following acreable products—Mangel Wurtzel beets, 1000 bushels; Sugar-beet, 1160 bushels; Ruta Baga 1200 bushels; Carrots 720 bushels; Potatoes 400 bushels—These products, considering the dryness of the season, are remarkably good, and go to prove the truth of what we have often maintained—the great advantage which would result to the agricultor, were he to devote a few acres to the culture of roots for winter provender for his stock. The degree of comfort such a course would secure to the animals generally, and the profit arising from the increased quantity of butter and milk which would be yielded by the milch cows, are considerations which none who are regardful of their interests, will, we are sure, overlook.

**PENITENTIARY SEWING SILK**—We learn from the New Genesee Farmer, that at the Cayuga (N. Y.) Agricultural fair, there were presented by A. Fitch and H. Polhemus, two lots of sewing silk of a superior quality, manufactured in the state prison, which was equal in quality to any Italian Silk now in use.

Although we confess we would prefer seeing the Silk business carried on by other persons than criminals, to wit, by indigent widows and their orphan daughters—we are pleased to find that the experiment, which has been made in the New York State prisons, has so triumphantly succeeded. And as it has demonstrated the practicability of the culture, as well as its profitableness, one can be the better reconciled to it, especially as it does not at present interfere with the regular business of honest labor.

**BEMENT AND HIS BERKSHIRES**—We are pleased to find that our friend Bement carried off at the Syracuse Fair, the first prize for his Berkshire boar Rip Van Winkle, as also the first premium for his Berkshire sow. Although in the discharge of our duty as an impartial journalist, it is not right for us to entertain feelings of favoritism towards any, yet we must be permitted to observe that he has by his indomitable perseverance deserved success.

**A HEAVY BEET**—We have been favored by our fellow townsman J. P. E. Stanley, esq. with a sugar beet raised by him on his estate a few miles from Baltimore, of great size. It measures 25½ inches round the thickest part of it, and weighed when pulled after the leaves had been taken off, 21½ lbs. This beet is within ½ a pound of the largest beet whose weight we recollect to have seen published. The success which has attended the farming operations of this gentleman, in every department of farming undertaken by him, adds another proof to the opinion we have long since formed, that intelligent merchants, possessing the requisite industry and perseverance scarcely ever fail to make good farmers.

**HUGHES' POCKET ANNUAL**—We have received this valuable little annual, published by Mr. J. L. Hughes, of An-



napolis, and for sale at the bookstores in this city. It contains besides the Almanac for 1842, a great quantity of political, statistical and other matter, suitable for any part of the country, but particularly to the politician and business man of our own state. It contains 168 pages.

#### CLOSE OF THE FAIR—GENERAL TALLMADGE'S ADDRESS.

The Fair of the American Institute closed last evening. At an early hour the spacious saloon and galleries were filled to overflowing. At half past 7 o'clock the President, Secretary and Committee entered the saloon and took their seats upon the platform, with the Mayors of Albany and Brooklyn, Com. Perry and Capt. Sands of the Navy in uniform, and General Godwin of Paterson. After the Naval Band had finished a lively air, the President,

Gen. James Tallmadge, requested the assemblage to come to order, and observed that he rejoiced to meet his fellow citizens on the occasion of this Fourteenth Anniversary of the American Institute. "It has often been my lot," he continued, "to address you on similar occasions, and it is matter of pride that we still find the same lively interest as heretofore felt by the citizens of New York. Our thanks are especially due to the New York Press, with very few exceptions, for their exertions in behalf of the American Institute.—We tender them our acknowledgements for the past, and hope to merit it from them in the future, as well as from all our fellow citizens.

"The United States, with her 3700 miles of Canal and 450 miles of Railroad, constructed at an expense of \$160,000,000, and her free government and institutions, combine as a nation more that is excellent than can be said of any other nation on the globe.

"The subject of agriculture has been the chief matter of discussion before the Institute. On this subject it has been addressed by Judge Baldwin, Gov. Everett, Gov. Davis, Mr. Matherland and Mr. Webster.

The American Institute was founded for the benefit of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce. We maintain that if our country would do justice to Commerce, Manufactures and Agriculture would be protected and have all we ask. The condition of our Country is prosperous—in territory and resources—beyond comparison, and unequalled in its mighty results, rendering, each year, by reason of its increase, all past calculations inapplicable. And while we acknowledge all this, and allude to the fact of our country being exempt from war, pestilence or famine, something must be wrong while the labor of our countrymen is so depressed. A few days since, I cut out from a city newspaper a slip, from which it appears that four-fifths of the vessels arriving here with foreign merchandise were European. Our purpose is to trace this to the right source—unwise legislation. We respect foreigners—receive them with open arms, and give them the benefits of all our civil rights; but we remonstrate against being made their inferiors in the land of our birth. By the tables from the Custom House, it appears that, with foreign nations, nine-tenths of the imports from France are on foreign account; and almost the same from Germany and Great Britain. We have not time to go into the particulars and show the inequality which exists in France and Germany, but will occupy a short time with England. What are the circumstances on which this inequality rests? No country possesses the same advantages as the

"Sea girl Isle."

By her policy she manages to claim all the benefits in her commercial relations without giving anything whatever in return. Look to her Corn Laws—to name them is enough. Talk of equality and reciprocity with us, while she refuses to take any produce in return for her manufactures.—About \$1,000,000 of specie are required every month to be shipped in exchange for her productions. Go with Flour, you find the duty amounts to prohibition. Take Pork to any spot within or under British dominion, and if carried in American vessels, you meet with discriminating duties which defeat the voyage. One third, too, of the commerce of the United States is carried on in British bottoms, and the increase of foreign trade is increasing the proportion of foreign vessels.—For the cause of this inequality, look for instance at the

Tobacco—trade, the production of the South, adapted to her climate and soil.—The duty on 1 lb of Tobacco worth 10 cents in America is nine shillings sterling—a duty of 2000 per cent. Now fellow-citizens how can this be called free trade? The American Institute advises free trade.—Washington, Jefferson, and the elder Ad-

ams proposed free trade; but if not free, then we ask a reciprocity; that rejected, the American Institute insist on being put on an equality. They ask not for high tariff duties. We say to England take our Tobacco on equal terms, free, or on the principle of reciprocity—that refused, we put on your broad cloths and merchandise what you have put on our agriculture.

Rice worth 34 or 4 dollars per cwt. in the United States, shipped to England is subject to a duty of between \$3 and \$4 for 100 lbs. This is prohibition.

Pork too cannot be sold in open market without paying a duty of at least one-third its value in the United States. We repeat, we ask free trade, reciprocity, or equality.

Labor.—Go to your mountains and see how you are affected by this system of free trade. Sailing up the Savannah river, I met not an American flag, but met no less than eleven British vessels, laden with the lumber of Georgia. There is surely a cause for this. Yankees are not behind-hand when there is a chance to gain a penny by industry.—"For every why there is a wherefore."

Shingles shipping to Nova Scotia in American vessels, are subject to duty \$3 25 per 1000, while they may be found rolling from vessels with the British flag at \$3, being 25 cents less than the duty on the American flag.

Silk.—On the part of France, take the gewgaws which so well become my wife and your wife and daughter, it draws away our specie, however, half a million a month, and not an article from our country in return.

Cotton has not yet been prohibited, and why? It is an article England cannot yet do without.—She is, however, turning her attention to other portions of the Globe for supplies. 150 barrels of American Cotton Seed, with American workmen to cultivate, have been shipped to India. Brazil and Texas too are looked to for future supplies.

#### Shipping on the Lakes.—On Lake Ontario:

American vessels,	597
British vessels,	1,011
Tonnage British vessels,	63,517 tons.
Tonnage British vessels,	215,088 "

This subject was dwelt upon at some length, with remarks upon the increase of the tolls on the Welland Canal and comparative decrease on our own.

Ship Building.—During the last year, there were built in Massachusetts 113 vessels,	17,311 tons.
Maine 181 "	38,936 "
New-Jersey 109 "	
Pennsylvania 103 "	
Maryland 111 "	

"Stand back," continued General T., "and let in New-Jersey and Maryland; for during the same period there were built in

"New-York, 72 vessels!"

The address was continued at considerable length, but we are compelled, for want of time and room, to omit the remainder for to-day. After the address was concluded, the awards of premiums were read from the platform, by William P. Disosway, Esq. one of the Managers.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

COTTON.—On looking over an English paper a few days since, we saw 13,000 bales of cotton announced as having arrived at Liverpool during about a week, from Bombay, and 12,000 during the same week from the United States. The Philadelphia Inquirer thinks our Southern cotton planters should look to this matter. England is taking great strides to render herself independent of our cotton plantations, and should we not do something to render ourselves independent of her manufactures?—*Baltimore Sun.*

Growth and Productiveness of the Baldwin Apple Tree.—In conversation with a very intelligent and industrious farmer in Brooklyn, (Mr. Coolidge,) he informed us that sixteen years ago he purchased from 80 to 100 small Baldwin apple trees, that had been grafted one year, and were not larger round than the little finger. From these trees, last year, he took 300 barrels of apples.—The land around them has been tilled nearly or quite all the time.

He says also, that trees which he has recently set upon land where he has lately taken off a growth of savin, or red cedar, are making a very rapid growth. We suppose it true generally; if not universally, that land from which a growth of any forest tree had been taken, is favorable to the growth of the apple.—*N. E. Farmer.*

#### TOUR OF AN AMERICAN STOCK BREEDER.

Correspondent of the New York Spirit of the Times.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 22, 1841.

I have just had the pleasure of an interesting conversation with my friend A. B. Allen, Esq., of Buffalo, New York, who returned last week in the London packet ship "Hendrick Hudson," from an *Agricultural Tour in England*. Supposing that your readers would like to hear a little about Mr. Allen's movements, I send you a hasty line.

He says that there is nothing abroad that will compare with our unrivalled *Roadsters* and *Trotters*, and that if we continue to cultivate the breed with care, embracing such stock as Abdallah's, Belfounders, Messenger's, &c. we may eventually become large exporters. Many inquiries were addressed to him on various occasions respecting them, and he has brought home orders to purchase a few stylish ones. I observe that the London "Farmer's Magazine" has called upon Brother Jonathan to make a show of his trotters at the next meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, and as it is open to the whole world, I trust that some of our spirited breeders will do so next year at the annual meeting in July, in Bristol.

The English cart horse Mr. A. also thinks inferior to the great Pennsylvania wagon horse, and is of opinion that our racers here have more game or bottom than theirs, and would beat them in heats of three or four miles. Our soil and climate are decidedly superior for the perfection of this noble animal to those of England, especially on this side of the Alleghanies.

Of Short Horns, he seems to think that there is but one man's herd in England that it is worth while for us hereafter to import from; and throwing out the stock of three breeders, New York, Ohio, and Kentucky would advantageously exhibit against all England. There are other breeds of horned cattle which he estimated highly: as the Hereford, the Sussex, Devon, Ayrshire, and Scotch Highlanders.

Mr. Rotch had previously imported very superior South-Down sheep from the celebrated flocks of the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Grantham, Mr. Elman, and others, and those now arrived cannot but prove a valuable cross upon them. A beautiful Shepherd's dog for Mr. Rotch also accompanies these sheep, of a breed so superior that it requires no breaking in for the management of the woolly flock.

I was much pleased with the famous Dorking fowls, that, like Goliath, have an extra toe, and fat occasionally to the great weight of 8 lbs. Some beautiful pheasants, the game bird of England, and the cross of which on the common barn fowl produces the game cock, are among the importations.

In Swine, Mr. Allen went into a thorough examination, from the different species of the wild boar from Asia, and the forests of Germany, kept in the Zoological Gardens, and various kinds of Chinese, to all the most approved breeds of England. He pronounces the Berkshire as uniting more good qualities in him on the whole than any other; and as size in them has been generally called for at the West, he has brought home specimens that stand three feet high, are of corresponding length, and will easily fat to 800 lbs. but for fear these should not be large enough, he has added the great Kenilworth breed, of a height of four feet, and which the London "Farmer's Journal" asserts will fat to the enormous weight of 1,700 lbs.

Mr. Allen thinks 1,300 lbs. will be the maximum, but adds, with naïveté of expression, "if this does not prove large enough for the Southwest, I will next year import a Rhinoceros that swings three tons!" But I fancy that there will be no necessity for this, and that the advocates for size will cry out "enough!" The Kenilworths are really a good shape; their color is white.

In sheep, England has nothing to compare with our fine Saxon and Merino. Of the long wool tribe, such as the Leicesters, Cotswolds, and New Oxford, we only want a few, but of the South Downs he speaks very highly. Their mutton is far superior to their wool, fine enough for all family purposes. They are also of a very hardy character, and possess the best of constitutions. Of these he has brought out a few for Francis Rotch, Esq., of Butternuts, Otsego county, New York; for our late minister at the Court of St. James; and for the Right Rev. Bishop Meade, of Virginia. They were selected from the flock of Mr. Jonas Webb, of Abraham, who carried off all the valuable prizes at the Royal Agricultural Show at Liverpool. They are of great size for South Downs. Mr. Rotch's buck lamb weighed in the scales, when put on board ship,



and only six months old, 152 pounds; Bishop Meade's eighteen months old, 249 pounds; and Mr. Stevenson's same age, 254 pounds. Mr. Webb killed a wether last Christmas that weighed, dressed, with the head on, 200 pounds; and his bucks usually shear from ten to eleven and a half pounds of wool, of a quality about three-fourths blood Merino. To show the value of these high bred animals abroad, the sire of Mr. Rotch's lamb was left to the Duke of Newcastle, for this season alone, at one hundred guineas; and I learn that the price of those brought over by Mr. Allen is one hundred guineas a head.

The white and light spotted improved Berkshires he pronounces spurious breeds, and of far inferior quality and shape. The true animal is just as one hundred times described in this and kindred journals, viz. black, or a dark rich plum color, with a slight flecking of white; and occasionally, though rarely, the fleckery may be sandy, or of buff color, preserved from the old originals.

He has selected stock from all the best families in Berkshire, and the neighboring counties that breed them, which he will keep apart at home, and thus prevent the necessity of again importing for years. He found good ones scarce and high, and was obliged personally to look over several thousand head, and perambulate extensively in every direction this large tier of counties, before completing his selections, notwithstanding his employment of several agents and the most extensive dealers to assist him.

In seeds, he found the British farmer quite as careful in selecting for sowing as in choosing breeders for his stock—a matter now little attended to at home. The implements of husbandry he thought generally cumbersome, complex, and needlessly expensive. Some things, notwithstanding, would be worthy of American adoption.

Of the corn laws he does not think there will be any modification that can substantially benefit us, though Sir Robert Peel, in order to quiet the manufacturers, may propose a small abatement of duty. But Mr. Allen takes the startling ground, that, if he would consult America's benefit alone, he would make them to stand just as they do now; and he defends this position by saying that it would greatly promote emigration of worthy, substantial people, and that the population, wealth, and strength thereby procured to America would be much greater than if the ports of Great Britain were open to the importation of grain. I shall look hereafter with interest to Mr. Allen's extended views upon this hitherto little understood and most important national subject.

On the different ranks of people in England, their condition, living, &c. and other interesting topics, we held much conversation; but I have extended my article too much already, and I am happy to say Mr. Allen will soon favor the Public with notes of his tour. So I forbear; only acknowledging my obligations to him for his prompt and frank manner of replying to my various and minute inquiries.

Yours, truly,

J. O. C.

#### FATTENING HOGS.

This is an important process with the Western farmer, and co-existent with his earliest efforts. We would therefore suppose that he at least approximated the best method; but the practice of too many is not beyond the second step of improvement. The time for commencing it varies with different and the same individual, depending on the temperature of the season and the forwardness of the crop. We have already this season seen several lots which were very far advanced, and would be ready for the slaughter before the weather is sufficiently cool. Corn is the principal instrument. The hogs are permitted to run in the wood pastures, the clover and the stubble fields, during the spring and summer, till a little before the corn is ready to be cut. They are then called up, and receive a small feed morning and evening—the whole plant, corn, stalk and husk is thrown to them, and little care taken to exclude the stock hogs from those intended to be fattened. The poisoning of the man who has this in charge is one of the earliest signs of life in the morning, and the regular twilight vesper. Thus fed the hogs are permitted the usual range for some three or four weeks. They are then enclosed in an uncovered pen of rails made in the corner of or near to the field producing the corn on which they are to be fattened, and the feeding is commenced in earnest. As much corn as they will eat and waste, husked from the stalk and thrown into the pen, morning and night, without any further preparation and without regard to the condition of the pen; which, during the process, has the

benefit of all the changes from mire, dust, and snow. If the pen does not include a part of a pond, they are turned out once or twice a day for water, and have the benefit of a long run to the pump or the nearest pond. This is the daily practice till the hogs are sufficiently fat, or the corn is exhausted. On the happening of either event, the weather permitting, the hog killing commences.

We are very much disposed to find fault with this practice. It certainly requires the least possible expense of labor, but that saving (!) is attended with a loss of triple its value in grain wasted unconsumed, and in the manner of feeding the hogs, and the state in which the grain is given.

The present scarcity of old corn creates a necessity of commencing on the green corn, if the fattening must be now undertaken; but independent of this unusual necessity, many defend the practice in the opinion that the nutriment obtained from the stalk, which the hog chews and sucks out the juice, more than counterbalance the increased food which might be obtained from the full ripe ear. This seems plausible, but must be erroneous, as it assumes the loss of the stock, which is not true. For whilst the greater portion of the green juice goes to perfect the ear, the stalk if cut seasonably and fed to the cattle, is quite as valuable to them as the mere juice of the green stalk can be to the hog. But the error does not stop here. Accurate, repeated and well conducted experiments have proved to our satisfaction that to fatten a hog with profit, he should be kept quiet, and therefore confined within a small pen which will shelter him from inclement weather and secure all practicable cleanliness, and should be regularly fed with as much food as he will eat with an appetite, properly prepared. This sentence describes, in short, the art of fattening hogs, which, fully to elucidate would require a volume. In support of it, we will however quote a few statements of facts.

It is the general opinion that the hog is a filthy animal. But "it is a great error," says Low, "to leave these animals in a state of filth and neglect. The hog is not a filthy animal by choice. He delights in a clean bed; he will wallow, indeed, in the mire like the elephant, the rhinoceros, and other pachydermatous or thick skinned animals, to which he belongs, but this is not because he prefers filth, but because he loves coolness and moisture." In support of this, we copy from "The American Swine Breeder:"

"Six pigs of the Norfolk breed, and of nearly equal weight, were put to keeping at the same time, and treated the same as to food and litter for about seven weeks. Three of them were left to shift for themselves as to cleanliness; the other three were kept as clean as possible by a man employed for the purpose, with a carry comb and brush. The last consumed in seven weeks fewer pens by five bushels, than the other three, yet they weighed more when killed by two stone and four pounds (thirty-six pounds) upon an average, or six stone twelve pounds upon the whole."

From chemical experiments, two French chemists, M. M. Biot and Peroz, derived the following conclusions.

1. That the globules constituting meal, flour and starch, whether contained in grain or roots are incapable of affording any nourishment as animal food till they are broken.
2. That no mechanical method of breaking or grinding is more than partially sufficient.
3. That the most efficient method of breaking the globules is by heat, by fermentation, or by the chemical agency of acids or alkalis.
4. That the dextrine, (the nutrient part,) which is the kernel, as it were, of each globule is alone soluble, and therefore alone nutritive.
5. That the shells of the globules, when reduced to fragments by mechanism or heat, are insoluble, and therefore not nutritive.
6. That though the fragments of these shells are not nutritive, they are indispensable to digestion, either from distending the stomach and bowels, or from some other cause not understood, it having been proved by experiment that concentrated nourishment, such as cane sugar, essence of beef, and osmazone, cannot long sustain life without some mixture of coarse and less nutritive food.
7. That the economical preparation of food, containing globules of fecula, consists in perfectly breaking the shells, and rendering the dextrine contained in them soluble and digestible, while the fragments of shells are at the same time rendered more bulky, so as more readily to fill the stomach.

The rationale of fermented is thus stated by a correspondent of the Maine Farmer, who gives a satisfactory ex-

planation of the advantage to be derived from fermented swill in feeding swine:

"Vegetable substances contain a large quantity of carbon, and this same substance enters also largely into animal materials, especially into fats and oils, constituting a large portion of these substances. It follows, therefore, that in animals, by the process called digestion, a portion of this carbon of the food is separated and assimilated or converted into chyle or blood, and from these into fat, muscle, or flesh, and such like materials which make up the animal body. But before the digestive powers can do this, the food must undergo a change, and the carbon contained in it be combined with something that will render it easily dissolved in the fluids of the body. Solid carbon is not dissolved in fluids. Charcoal which is one form of carbon, and indeed is nearly pure carbon, we all know is not soluble in fluids, but still it may be dissolved by adding another substance to it.

"To go back to our first remark, that vegetable substances such as are used for food contain a large portion of carbon, not in a pure state, to be sure, but mingled with many other substances which render it more or less liable to undergo fermentation. Now what is fermentation? It is nothing more or less than this carbon combining with the oxygen of the air or atmosphere, being converted into air and escaping in the form of bubbles of gas as it takes its way up through the mass. The swill, therefore, that is in this state is ready to be dissolved in the fluids of the stomach and converted into the animal body. If it is not fermented it will not digest so soon, and of course is not changed to fat so soon, and consequently the hog does not fatten so fast."

Hence, we infer the importance of boiling thoroughly in as much water as it will take up. But this may be considered theory. Well, we have some practical experiments which we will be found in "The American Swine Breeder," a book we would recommend to every Kentucky farmer.—Kentucky Farmer.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser of Monday last says—

We have stated in another place, that the mills in this city, the great flouring establishments, closed business for the season, on Saturday evening. Since noting that fact we learn that all the mills in Western New York, comprising nearly two hundred run of stones in all, had determined on closing business at the same time. The business of milling has been a losing one the past season, in consequence of the disproportion between the price paid for wheat and that received for flour in New York—a disproportion that makes a continuance of the business of flouring, while it continues, too much of a losing game to be longer protracted. There is an impression here, whether well or ill founded, we shall not pretend to decide, that foul play has been used by a certain class of flour dealers in New York, for the purpose of obtaining more than their just share of the profits of the flour trade, at the expense of the manufacturers.

In consequence of the early stoppage of the mills in this section, the fall transportation of flour will have been completed, with the exception of what may come down the lake, an amount considerably overrated hitherto in the Buffalo journals, much earlier than during the past season, probably by the 15th of the month; as there is not any considerable accumulation of the article now on hand. Last year the arrival of flour at Troy after 15th of November, was not greatly variant from 260,000 barrels, and unless the quantity already sent, has greatly exceeded that of the corresponding period last year, the conclusion would seem to be a considerable falling off in the supply, for the eastern market.

OHIO WHEAT CROP OF 1842.—The Cincinnati Republican of the 22d instant says:

We learn from a friend who has been spending a few days at different points in the Great Miami Valley, that the Wheat which has been sown the present Fall in this fertile section of the State, amounts to about three times the usual quantity. If the farmers in the other principal grain districts of the State have sown any thing like as extensively, with a favorable season, the Wheat product of 1842 will be very large. The seed along the Miami has come up well, and the fields present a beautiful and healthy appearance. The fly has shown itself in some districts, but has yet done but little damage. Entire exemption from its ravages is not to be expected, but the present indications are that it will be far less destructive than it was last fall.



## LARGE YIELDS OF CORN—THE CORN CULTURE.

We observe in the New Genesee Farmer, the following notices of large yields of corn:

1. In the proceedings of the Cayuga county, N. Y. Agricultural Fair, we find that the committee on grain awarded to Joseph F. Osborn, the first premium of \$8 for the best crop of corn, presented by specimens, both in quality of seed and quantity produced, which yielded 144 bushels 11 pounds to the acre.

2. The second premium of \$5 for quantity, (121 bu. 16 lbs. to the acre,) was awarded to Jas. Sherman, of Springport.

3. In the proceedings of the Genesee County Agricultural Fair, we find that H. Brainard received the premium for the best acre of corn, 97 bushels.

4. The editor of the Genesee Farmer was informed by a Scotch farmer residing in the town of Solus, Wayne county, New York, that he raised the past season, 400 bushels of Indian corn on 4 acres of land, notwithstanding the dryness of the season. He attributes his success mainly to his manner of planting, and thinks that farmers generally plant too thinly. His mode is to plant in rows three feet apart, and drop two grains in a place only 16 inches apart in the rows. The variety was the Red Blazed Flint. The soil is sandy loam. 100 loads of manure were put on the 4 acres. The corn was ripe and cut sufficiently early to sow the ground with wheat.

5. In the proceedings of the Monroe county, N. Y. Agricultural Society, we find that Robert D. Martin received the first premium of \$7 for the best average acre of corn, the average being 94 bushels to the acre; Ebenezer Gooding received the second premium, \$5, his average being 90 bushels to the acre; and Lyman B. Langworthy the third, \$3, his acreable average being 80 1-32.

6. Abram Cushman, presented a memorandum, showing a product of 98 bushels, but as he omitted to produce his vouchers, he was not awarded a premium.

7. In the proceedings of the Oneida county Cattle Show and Fair, the first premium for the best acre of corn was awarded to Julius Curtis, of Westmoreland; it was 86 bushels 36 lbs.; the second premium was awarded to Elisha Shaw, of Rome, his crop was 83 bushels 19 lbs. of very good corn.

There was another acre presented for premium by Mr. Stephen Scott, of Lee, 97 bushels 40 lbs.; this crop, for some reason not assigned, the committee regret they were obliged to exclude.

We have recorded eleven instances of large yields of corn, and the nature of the last season being considered, we may add, of very large ones; but we regret that we are not able to lay before our readers, the character of the soils, the quantity and quality of the manures used, the kind of corn planted, and mode of planting and culture, in each instance, as such information would be much more satisfactory than the plan adopted. With one exception, of merely giving the results, and that one is by no means as full as we could wish. It has always been our opinion, that the Agricultural committees should, in publishing their premiums, require the information we name, and without a compliance with such requisitions, that no premium should be awarded, as besides the stimulating influence attendant upon the award of agricultural premiums, it should be a great object to increase the means of competition by disseminating among the people the modes of culture by which success may be attained.

In the case of No. 4, in which an average of 100 bushels was obtained, off of 4 acres, close planting appears to us to have had a material agency in producing the yield, as the quantity of manure used is by no means large, being but twenty-five per cent more than the quantity usually applied to an acre of corn land by prudent farmers. In the eleven instances named, they are all above 80 bushels to the acre, 4 largely above 90, one 100, one above 121, and one over 144 bushels to the acre.

These large yields, as the reader will have perceived, are all in the state of New York, where we are certain the climate is not so congenial to the growth of corn, as is Maryland and some of our neighboring states. Why then this disparity in production? We shall not answer this question; but we may be indulged with a few suggestions with respect to some few of the operating causes.—With us it is unfortunate that the desire of many of us is to get a great number of acres of corn in, without being over particular in the accumulation of manure, so as to provide pasture for it when planted: many of us again plant more than we can tend, whereas to the east, he who plants corn, is careful to provide manure for whatever he may put in, and to plant no more than he can properly cultivate. Earl Stimson, of Saratoga county, N. Y. from 50 acres in corn, harvests annually about 5000 bushels of grain; his land is sand, with very little admixture of other kinds of soil in it; just such land as in this state we have seen corn growing, over which we could ride without injuring it. He farms upon the right principle—he believes that if land is worth farming, that it is worth being farmed well; that the soil like the animal stomach requires feeding, and that he who expects to extract a remunerating yield from the earth, must keep it in good tilth. In a word, he repudiates the plan of taking all out and putting nothing in. He too, like the Scotch farmer in No. 4, plants close—27 inches each way. We are aware, however, that with our larger varieties of corn we cannot plant so close as do the folks to the east, but still we think, that by diminishing our distances, we might increase our products. And while we have pen in hand, we will use it to urge upon each of our readers, to begin at once to make provision to secure the requisite manure to experiment next spring upon a few acres. Go to the woods for mould and leaves; cover your cow-yards with it, and in the spring mix its contents together, adding in the proportion of about ten bushels of lime to the acre with the compost. If you do this, prepare your ground well, put in your corn at a proper time and distance for yielding, and cultivate it as it ought to be, we think we can promise you such a crop as you may justly be proud of.

## AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF HENRICO COUNTY, VA.

We find on recurring to the proceedings of this society that we omitted the notice of one of the incidents of the first day which we had designed to particularize, but as it is never too late to do good, we will now supply that deficiency. And we do so with the more pleasure, as there are facts connected with the case alike honorable to the committee on farms, and to the object of their liberality.

In the course of the performance of their duty, in the examination of farms entered for premiums, the committee accidentally called at the little farm consisting of 12 acres, of Thomas Jennett. Mr. Jennett is a cripple, unable to labor himself, and employs a colored man for that purpose, and employs his own time in wagoning wood. He had not entered his farm for competition, but the committee were so forcibly struck with its admirable arrangement and neatness, that they voluntarily entered upon its examination; the result of which was so gratifying to them and creditable to Mr. Jennett, that they unanimously awarded him a gratuity of \$12. This they did because they were impressed with a high sense of his extraordinary merit, and availed themselves of the occasion thus to recommend him to the favorable consideration of the society. To show the deep impression created by the magnanimous conduct of the committee towards this industrious poor man, we will state, that at their solicitation he attended the society's exhibition—was present on the first day at Bacon's quarter, where he came forward upon his crutches in the large assembly, amidst a spon-

aneous burst of applause, to receive the honor so justly conferred upon him for his good management, probity and remarkable perseverance under the disadvantageous circumstance of his severe physical disability. We know not how to express our admiration of the noble conduct of the committee towards Mr. Jennett, and we want language to portray even a faint idea of the manner in which we appreciate the generous burst of approbation with which the assembled multitude received this humble, though upright farmer in their midst. We would rather have been a witness of the spectacle, and to have participated in the impulses which it gave rise to, than to be hold the most gorgeous pageant that ever attended the coronation of Emperor or King: the reception of the decrepit Jennett was the tribute of honest hearts to unpretending, unostentatious worth, and the more beautiful because it was earned by virtue.

The meeting of the society the second day was held at the assembly room of the Exchange Hotel, in Richmond, where a beautiful display was made of fruits, flowers, household manufactures, &c. under the direction and superintendence of a committee appointed for that purpose. After some time spent in the examination of the numerous objects exhibited, the Rev. J. H. Turner delivered an address replete with sound sense and appropriate views.

After the president had concluded his address, Mr. Wm. Mitchell from the committee appointed to award premiums for fruits, flowers, and articles of domestic production and manufacture, made an award of premiums to a number of ladies. One of the incidents which we noticed among this department of the fair, is the award of a premium of \$10 to Mrs. Eliza W. Pleasants for the best collection of flowers, which that lady presented to the Society in the hope of thereby advancing its interests. This incident is thus officially reported, and as it gave us pleasure in its perusal we will lay it before our readers.

Mr. Mitchell also presented and read to the meeting the following note addressed to the Committee:

"Gentlemen: I beg leave to present, through you, to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, the premium awarded me; and hope, by so doing, in some degree to aid the progress of improvement in our beloved country.

"Very respectfully,

ELIZA W. PLEASANTS.

"21st Oct., 1841.

"To Messrs. Mann S. Valentine, W. D. Simms, Chas. Palmer, Wm. Mitchell, Jr., Committee."

And the said premium of \$10 was ordered to be received, and entered as part of the funds of the Society.

It was also resolved, that the name of Mrs. Pleasants be enrolled as an Honorary Member—that the Committee on Fruits, Flowers, &c., be directed to procure at the expense of the society, suitable silver plate of the value of \$25, and present the same in the name of the Society to Mrs. Pleasants, with an expression of the high sense entertained of her liberality and devotion to the objects in which we are engaged.

IMPORTED SHORT-HORN DURHAMS.—During a visit to Mr. Geo. Law's establishment some days ago, we were gratified by a view of his three imported short-horn Durham cows, which had but just then been brought home from a friend of Mr. L's. some miles from town, where they had been rusticated for some months past. These animals are very fine specimens of this noble breed, combining all the admirable points of their race in an eminent degree, and possessing great size. One of these cows may be said to be of immense size; and, as we learn, was pronounced by Mr. Clay to be the very picture of the celebrated cow which he sold a year or two since for 2500 dollars. Besides the above, Mr. Law has a very fine full bred Durham bull, large and vigorous. He was bred in this country.

As the claims upon Mr. L's time are such as to preclude him from giving his personal attention to the breeding of Cattle, he would dispose of them at prices which would make their purchase an object with any gentleman who is desirous of possessing himself of animals of undoubted blood—any information needed can be furnished at this office.



To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir: If you think it worthy of a notice in your valuable paper, the following result of the product of a small field of corn is at your service: I had in corn the present year three acres, and gathered from it a few days since, 45 barrels, and I am sure there never was a cart-load of manure put on it since the beginning of creation to this day, and I have no doubt but it has been in cultivation for a century, if not more.

A Frederick County Farmer.

The above product shews the fertility and great value of the lands of Frederick county—the yield being nearly or quite three times the average for the state of Maryland!

From the National Intelligencer.

#### FIRST EXHIBITION

##### OF THE PRINCE GEORGE'S AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Well, Messrs. Editors, the day has come and gone which produced so much sensation; one which will form, in time to come, an epoch in the history of our county. I am much mistaken, or it is destined to be regarded as a great era in georgical, especially in Prince-georgical annals. For bipeds and quadrupeds it shall be esteemed a happy omen to have been born in the year of the first cattle show at Marlboro! And whether bouncing boy or bull-calf, you shall see him going through the world, prospering and to prosper, fattening and to fatten, with a bright eye, a bold front, a strong loin, and a "full chest"—all good things in their way, and the last not the least, in these times of low prices and bad currency.

To be serious, and come down to the particulars of this well-ordered and well-attended first show of our Society, the difficulty is the common one, of not well knowing where to begin!

Where it my object to flatter at the expense of truth, and to gratify without caring to serve, the whole story might be told summarily, and with as much respect for facts as in usually observed on such occasions. I might say, viz. All was well gotten up, and went off still better. But indiscriminate approval would ill requite the hospitality that claims my gratitude, and that zeal on the part of the Society which looks to candid criticism for its most appropriate encouragement.

"Oh! wad some Power the gislie gie us

"To see oursel's as ithers see us,"

was the wise and conservative prayer of a poet, the philosophy of whose nature enabled him to find subjects for his charming muse in the humblest characters and incidents of life. True, he would sometimes get a little *fou*. But then, think of his untameable spirit, his vicissitudes of fortune, and then the high authority he pleaded for thus occasionally drowning his "sorrows."

"Gie him strong drink until he wink

That's sinking in despair;

An' liquor gude to fire his bluid

That's press'd wi' grief an' care;

There let him bouse, an' deep carouse,

Wi' bumpers flowing o'er,

Till he forgets his loves or debts,

An' minds his griefs no more."

[Solomon's Proverbs, xxx. 6, 7.]

Poor, but noble hearted Burns! Peace to thine ashes, honor to thy memory! And now let us revert to the cattle show; and, first,

**Of the Character of the People in attendance, and the Arrangements.**—What struck me as most auspicious of ulterior success to this Society was the great number and high respectability of the people, with the cheerful, inquisitive, and hospitable spirit that seemed to animate every man, woman, and child, upon the ground. Many came under the apprehension that, like certain other attempts on this side of the Blue Ridge, this first essay would prove an abortion—little knowing what buoyant spirit had presided at its conception. For cattle, sheep, hogs, implements, and all other things sent by members or strangers, far or near, ample space and other provision had been made, and to their owners was paid the kindest and most considerate attention; and if any defects were visible, and assuredly there were, both in the rules and regulations, and the objects exhibited, it would be worse than useless—it would be ill-natured—to recite them here. All that need be said is, that this, like all first movements in new and laudable enterprises, has served the valuable purpose of indicating the ground that has been lost, and is now to be made-up. This most useful and honorable association may be likened to the new and industrious proprietor of a long-neglected old farm. His sagacious

mind tells him at a glance that this ditch must be cleaned out, that fence must be righted up, these galled spots must have a sprinkling of manure, briars must be eradicated at the proper season, houses repaired at seasons of leisure; and, when more and better provender is prepared, the stock, too, must all be overhauled. By judicious crossing and better care, lessening their number and augmenting their food, the cattle must be improved; they must have their heads and necks diminished, and their hips and whole stern parts widened and enlarged. Hogs must have their roach backs straightened, their flat sides rounded, their heads shortened, and their hams lengthened; and the sheep, bred in and in, until they have nearly run out, must be well tupped, and by better living come to have better livers, and thus get clear of that greater opprobrium to the shepherd than the sheep dysentery and dirty noses.

**Premium Animals not bred by their owners.**—Some there were, more hypercritical than considerate, who remarked, in disparagement of this first exhibition, that few if any of the premium animals were the "growth and produce" of the farms from which they came! not reflecting that this must necessarily be the case for a few years; but query: Is not the man of means who spiritedly goes abroad to purchase, at a high figure, and introduces in his neighborhood what is elsewhere to be found most excellent, entitled to more credit than he who only avails of them after they have been thus thrust under his very nose by the enterprise of his neighbor? Tell me, ye cavillers, who more richly merits the reward of praise and gratitude than he who first brings into this country a choice fruit, or a beast, whose animal economy offers the greatest profit to the breeder? What good man but would rather have his name handed down to posterity as connected with a fragrant pear, like the Seckle, or a beautiful apple, as the "Lady's blush," than to have given his name to the "Paixhan gun," or "Colt's rifle," instruments of blood and carnage? To manufacture, for example, a race of hogs, to be called the Duckett breed, or a strain of horses, ycleped the Holland or Flemish breed—invaluable for slow draught?—our names becoming thus familiar as household gods in every domestic circle of a well-regulated family! When time shall have been allowed to rear within the limits of the Society domestic animals of improved breeds, doubtless it will be prescribed that none shall take its premiums but such as have been bred by the competitors.

**Hogs.**—The most lively competition appeared to be for the *swinish* premiums. We have not seen the report of the awards. No doubt the official account will appear in that worthy journal, the Marlboro' Gazette. Of their justice I presume not to doubt; nor would it become me to express it, if I entertained any. My observation was too general to have my judgment formed or feelings enlisted in behalf of any breed or individual, whether King's, or Bement's, or Law's which are inferior to none; yet was it sufficiently particular to see that the pens contained remarkably fine specimens. Their fatness, however, from high feeding, kindled the apprehension that it may impair their *breeding properties*; as obesity, except, perhaps, with the opossum, at once the fattest and the most fruitful of animals, is said not to favor prolificness in any of the orders of God's creation, from the highest to the lowest. If, from some were heard grunts of disappointment at not getting all the premiums for hogs, they were fortunate in other lines of competition; and it may not be denied that the most impartial committee on these occasions are sometimes suspected of mingling, with admirable tact, a little policy with their judgments.

**Bulls.**—To those who had a touch of humor, some novel sights were presented on this occasion.

"And as he stood

On a log of wood,

He saw a sight surprising."

When all else was on the ground, there was seen to arise in the distance, in the southwest, an immense cloud of dust, more dense than fog of Indian summer, accompanied by an awful roaring, which some folks took for "the roaring of the lion, and the voice of the fierce lion," as mentioned by Job. The fears of the multitude began to subside when they found it only a large Bull, destined to take the premium. This noble animal, so deservedly honored with the prize, was the property of that distinguished agriculturist, R. W. B., the President of the Society. So modest, and so strong was he withal, (that is, the bull,) that it took four yoke of oxen, such as they were, to drag him up for public inspection. His eyes

shot fire. "He moveth his tail like a cedar, and the sinews."—Job, chap. xl. 17. The name of this bull was Leviathan; and better, methought, would have been the management and example of the honorable President, if he had caused a ring to be put in his nose. Then might he have thus addressed the committee: "Behold Leviathan, whom thou leadest about with a hook, or a rope which thou fixest upon his snout. For, with such 'fixins,' it ought to be generally known, a child may lead the wildest bull that roams the deserts of Arabia. There was on the ground another Bull about 17 hands high, which attracted universal admiration, in a certain sense. In that sense, I, too, should have admired him, had not my philosophy taught me long since what the sight of this monstrous bull served but to confirm, "*nil admirari*."

**Ruffed Turkeys.**—A much more innocent, if not a greater curiosity, was presented in some uncommon turkeys which Mr. CLAGETT was persuaded to send, of plumage that would vie in richness and beauty with that of the great Naturalist Audubon, in his splendid collection of American birds. The gobbler was a magnificent gentleman. His neck was ornamented with a beautiful ruff, and on his head he wore a crown of jet black plumage, soft, to all appearance, as down of eider duck; just his, methought, to make a muff for some fair lady's soft, white tapering head,

"—whose touch, whose very touch, would force the feeler's soul to the oath of loyalty."

In the hands of a regular humbug manufacturer this noble gobbler and his mates might prove a "jean speculation!" If you had only seen him, as I did, in the morning going forth at the head of his seraglio, like some oriental despot, his gorgeous vestments reflecting the rays of the rising sun in all the colors of the prism! Solomon himself in his robes of majesty, surrounded by his thousand concubines, was not more elate than he! As with proud strut, he drew his wings quickly along the ground, the air reverberated with the sound; and, in the brightness of his flashing eye, you might clearly read the expression, "that's my thunder." The humbugger in this case might call them the ruffed turkey from the Rocky Mountains, proctored from Rattlesnake, Chief of the Black Feet Indians, at a high figure, by one of Col. GROTEAU's fortraders—qualities, viz. Eggs all yolk, and livers as large as a Rohan potato, and these you know lately sold for a dollar a piece! By the by, there are few things which ought to be more amusing to the farmer than experiments in breeding, to variegate and beautify every species of domestic fowl—from the turkey down to the puddle duck, and up to the pigeon—which all pigeon fanciers know may be bred to a feather! We know an excellent matron who sells 500 pigeons in a year, and says they are the most profitable poultry she can rear. She is the wife of mine excellent host, Goodwin, on the Fairfax Court-house road, ten miles out from Alexandria, a man in whom Nature blended dignity with politeness, and keeper of the few old-fashioned, clean, and comfortable country taverns that has survived the rage for flying over the face of the earth. It is worth a ride there any morning to sit down quietly to breakfast on nice biscuit, sweet fresh butter, and that rarest of all things now-a-days, a *chicken well fried*!

**Of Saddle Horses.**—The show was a good one, yet one of them, Mr. C. HILL's, was so eminent that, for a wonder, the award of the premium to him met, I believe, with general acquiescence.

**Show Sheep.**—Very—so so!

**Of Agricultural Implements.**—Especially from the well known manufactory of Messrs. SINCLAIR & MAYNARD, there was a large display in number and variety; and, what has not happened always at such places, all were readily sold at liberal prices. And here again, it may be repeated, that the best spirit was manifested by the gentlemen of the county to give all sorts of encouragement to those who contribute to the exhibition; and this alone ought and will go far to insure success and perpetuity to this recent association.

**Best Bounce.**—In reference to the premium awarded for this article, it was rumored that the oftener the judgment of the many samples offered, the more their powers of perception became confounded, until, having emptied all the bottles, a dispute arose as to which of them was the real Simon-pure. The rule of decision laid down was, to give the prize to the one which was *freest from spices and all foreign admixture*; but, alas, for human fallibility! When the committee at last announced their decision, a certain Christian present, of keener perception,



than his fellows, disapproving altogether of this object for a premium, putting the neck of the honored bottle to the handle of his face, swore, as it may be with a spice of malice, that, of the whole lot, that very bottle was most *odoriferous*! No oil of cloves from the Island of Molucca, said he, was ever more aromatic than the dregs of it which remained at the bottom. This raised another laugh; and thus, Mr. Editor, we had lots of fun all day.

*Mutton.*—It has been already intimated that the show of Sheep was by no means such as ought to have been expected in a neighborhood as superior for general intelligence and knowledge of what is going on in the agricultural world, as it is for the richness of its lands. Hence, the more agreeable the sight and taste of some saddles of mutton, that would have done honor to the flocks of a Barney or a Reybold; as they did in fact serve to grace the tables of a Pratt and a Bowie. There was one saddle that I happened to see exhibited by W. W. W. Bowie so superior as justly to extort a premium, though strangely, none had been offered for that object. This honor may be the more prized, as it is understood that the judges took counsel together, with knife and fork in hand, and the subject of investigation stretched out quietly on the table before them. It is but an act of due encouragement to a young farmer to say here, of that gentleman, *en passant*, that, though bred to what is commonly called a liberal profession, few if any surpass him in industry and management as a *practical farmer*; and his unequalled perseverance in collecting and carrying out manure, in the midst of the usual operations of the plantation, is mentioned as no equivocal test of his discrimination and forecast. No better bank for farmers, says he, than a good bank of manure; but, then, no bank can yield dividends if you don't put the capital in active use. And now for

*The Ladies.* "God bless them," as your correspondent Marlborough says. There was one incident in this display of Prince George's zeal and good feeling that particularly attracted my admiration; for there I beheld a matron, young and fair, with a span of long-tailed, handsome chestnut horses, in an open carriage, with some pretty, nicely dressed children that might have been showed for a premium, raise her servant to take a commanding position, where she could have a view of the whole exhibition; and, as I passed near, I fancied I could hear her talking to herself after this manner: "Here then, I see before me choice specimens of the zeal, and the care, and the husbandry of my own and all my good neighbors' husbands. As in their houses and their domestic affairs it is our province and pride to display our taste and economy, their approving smiles our sweetest reward; to this, their theatre of action, and of that honorable and manly rivalry that makes ambition virtue, it becomes us to give our countenance, and to bring our children, that here they may participate their fathers' emulation, and get a foretaste of their own future pursuits. The products here exhibited are all the fruits of peaceful and honest industry. The trophies to be won are the voluntary contributions of gentlemen, associated for common benefit. Let them, when won, be worn, as they are won, all in good fellowship; and let us still keep up the salutary contest to see who shall, with the best grace, most excel, husbands or wives, carry *one* in their appropriate sphere of duty and of love." And, having heard her thus soliloquize, thinks I to myself, *there's a good housewife*! Her children arise up, and call her blessed; and her husband also, and he praiseth her.

*Household Manufactures, including Butter.*—The range of these, for which premiums were offered, was very limited. Some of the articles, quilts among the rest were said to be beautiful; but whether manufactured by the exhibitors or by ladies of "the olden time," this dependent, not knowing, saith not. The truth to tell, I was not invited to see them. The gentlemen were all much better employed on their several committees, and diffidence as you know, or would know were my vicer up, being the idiosyncrasy of my constitution, and, even yet more dreadful to admit, being no favorite with the sex, I ventured not to approach beyond the vestibule of the hall of justice, which was gallantly appropriated to their use on this occasion. Taking a faint peep, as the premium was awarded for butter, I overheard one disappointed lady remark, on the judgment of the committee, that she had always understood Justice was blind, but she never so well understood it before! By the by, sir, on this subject of the butter premium, too, you could not but admire the great reason of the judges—how they proceeded from roll

to roll, and from print to print, before they could make up their mind, and then the kindly skill with which they essayed to soothe the disappointed. One lady, of honorable distinction on the score of good housewifery, lost her premium because her butter was not sufficiently salted! showing that the more some things are sophisticated the better some people like them; but so shall it never happen with ladies themselves among men of good taste. Who does not know that skill in butter-making consists not in the salting, but in the handling and management of the milk and cream? Understand me not as detracting, in the slightest degree, from the excellence of the premium article. The best proof that it made the strongest impression on the judges was, that the impression was reciprocal; for it is said to have melted away before their searching operations even faster than "butter before the sun."

*Oxen.*—Two very superior yoke appeared upon the ground. One of pure Devons, bred by G. PATTERSON, Esq. and exhibited by an honorary member of the Society, and to these the premium was awarded. The other yoke was country bred, but very large and well-formed and powerful; but they wanted the blood-like look, the full mild eye, the rich yellow skin, the deep red and soft hair, the fine muzzle; in short, the *tout ensemble* of color, style and symmetry, quick action and docility for which the north Devons are distinguished above all living races for the yoke.

Your reputed correspondent "Marlbro" took two premiums, which old planter Moxly, doubtless with equal candor and bluntness, remarked, were two more than he deserved, and I can assure you were more than I expected him to get.

I was pleased to see on the ground that veteran agriculturist, Major MERCER, of Cedar Park, with specimens of his fine stock, showing as usual their high breeding and good keep. The effect of this first attempt of the Prince George's Agricultural Society was well evinced by greatly increased subscriptions, that will enable it to offer premiums at the next Fair far more numerous and valuable than those distributed at this one.

*Local Advantages of Marlbro.*—It may be well doubted whether any equal space of country this side of thickly settled and highly cultivated New England affords greater resources for annual displays of excellence in domestic animals, in agricultural machinery, and in all the products of the soil as well as the soil itself. The poorest lands for twenty miles around, in both counties, command from twenty to thirty, and their improved lands from fifty to sixty dollars an acre. The price obtained for tobacco giving them immense advantages over farming districts. The best breeds of animals, the most improved machinery, the best sources of information, and a convenient market are all within their reach. Would it not, then, to men, whose lot is thus happily cast, be a burning shame were they to fail in the very line of their business by neglect of these advantages; as it would disgrace a mariner to put to sea with a compass that would not traverse, or a doctor of the healing art to be unprovided with *calomel* and *lancet*?

*And now for the winding up.*—If my pen, wayward as it is, dared violate the sanctuary of the parlor and the social board, what a story it might tell "out of school," of the joyous reunion around the mahogany of old school-mates and friends.

"Take a cup of kindness yet,  
For auld lang syne!"

I could tell of the generous flow of wit and wine, and song and story that gave zest to our enjoyment. I might speak of the sumptuous dinner table, and all its nice appointments, and how, at the sight of these, I could but glance at the hostess with the scarce suppressed thought in my mind, "she looketh well to the ways of her household." All of us were in tip top spirits—one, perhaps, a little higher than the rest—

"Kings may be blessed, but Tam was glorious  
O'er a' the ill o' life victorious."

Even those who got no premiums forgot their disappointment. Some were heard to sing who never sang before, and could not sing then! In short, Mr. Editor, but not telling you *where*, good cheer, good friends, good humor, and a good cause buoyed us up most joyously until the midnight crowing of the cock. I might narrate many funny particulars; for you know how I relish every thing when I can steal away into the country and break the bread, and drink the — milk of honest farmers; but

as to this *finale* to the first Marlbro' cattle show as Armstrong says in his "Art of Preserving Health",

"There are sweet follies, frailties to be seen  
By friends alone and men of generous minds."

NOTTINGHAM.

#### PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The First Annual Meeting of this Society was held in Upper Marlboro', on Wednesday the 3d instant. The exhibition of stock, &c. was large and the attendance of Members and strangers highly flattering.

The Premiums, consisting of Silver Cups, and other articles of the value advertised, were distributed by the President of Society, in the presence of the Members.

We subjoin the official account of the proceedings of the day. Our notice of the Exhibition, however, would be incomplete were we not to remark that the most interesting displays were those made by the Ladies assembled in the court house with a variety of Domestic Manufactures, rich and beautiful, and tastefully arranged. We bespeak for the Ladies a larger number of Premiums than were set aside for this occasion—and have no doubt that the next Agricultural Fair held in this County, will be fairly attended by the "better half" of creation.

The undersigned committee on Sheep, having carefully examined the different lots presented for premiums, respectfully award to the following gentlemen, in their order:—

- 1st. To Wm. D. Bowie, Esq. for the best Leicester Buck, Premium \$3.
- 2nd. Charles H. Carter, Esq. for the best Buck of other breeds, Premium \$3.
- 3d. John Mercer, Esq. for the best Southdown Ewe, Premium \$2.
- 4th. Charles B. Culvert, Esq. for the second best Southdown Ewe, Certificate.
- 5th. Charles B. Culvert, Esq. for the best Ewe of other breeds, Premium \$2.
- 6th. Charles H. Carter, Esq. for the best pair of Lambs, Premium \$2.

The committee would take occasion to notice two very fine Derby Lambs presented by Col. Mercer, and regret that there was no Premiums offered for that breed, and that there was no competition.

They would also notice two fine Wethers 18 months old, offered by John H. Waring, Esq. as deserving particular commendation.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. C. SCOTT,  
ROBT. GHISELIN,  
CLEMENT HILL.

The undersigned, committee on Hogs, beg leave to report: that they were highly gratified with the entire exhibition of this description of stock, and awarded premiums as follows:

For the best Berkshire boar 1 year old, we award the premium to a black boar, called "Jack," the property of Robert Bowie, \$4.

Next best, a spotted boar, called "Tippecanoe," the property of Thomas Duckett, a certificate.

Best Berkshire boar, under 1 year old, called "Bement," belonging to James Mullikin, \$3.

Next best, a Berkshire boar, belonging to the same gentleman, certificate.

For the best Berkshire sow, over 1 year old, called "Betty," the property of Robert Bowie, \$4.

Next best, a spotted Berkshire sow, called "Queen Elizabeth," the property of Thomas Duckett, a certificate.

For the best Berkshire sow, under 1 year old, called "Queen Mary," the property of Thomas Duckett, \$3.

Next best, a black Berkshire sow, under 1 year old, called "Kate," the property of Chas. Carter, certificate.

For the best boar of any other breed, a white Berkshire and Ulster, called "Patrick," fifteen months old, belonging to W. D. Bowie, \$2.

Next best, a black boar, a cross of the Chinese and Berkshire, under 1 year old, belonging to Thomas Duckett, \$2.

For the best sow of any other breed, a black and white sow, under 1 year old, a cross of the Ulster and Berkshire, belonging to William D. Bowie, \$2.

The committee will add, that there were several parcels of pigs, uncommonly fine, of different breeds; but as there was no litter of sufficient number to bring them within the prescribed rule, they have made no award in favor of either. The committee would have been pleased to have been able to have given their pedigrees, as well as their



owner's names, but not having been furnished with either, we can only speak of them as splendid specimens of the hog family, and highly credible to their breeders.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

SAML. SPRIGG,  
HANSON PENN.  
BARUCH MULLIKIN.

The committee on Vegetables report the following awards:

The best specimen of ruta-baga turnips, to Thomas F. Bowie, \$1.

The best specimen of Mercer potatoes, to C. Carter, \$1.

The best specimen of Rohan potatoes, to Wm. Ogle, \$1.

The best specimen of Sugar Beet, to Walter Bowie, \$1.

The best specimen of eight rowed corn, to R. C. Bowie, \$1.

The best specimen of yellow corn, to W. W. W. Bowie, \$1.

The best beautiful specimen of celery, to Thomas Duckett, \$1.

The best specimen of butter, to Charles B. Calvert, \$2.

Second best, W. W. W. Bowie, certificate.

The committee award to R. McGregor, the premium for the best specimen of Tobacco, \$5.

W. R. BARKER,  
JNO. MERCER,  
JNO. H. WARING,  
SAML. SPRIGG.

The committee on Domestic Manufactures awarded premiums for the following articles:

Best specimen of Bounce, John H. Waring.

Next best, Robert Bowie;

Best Wine, do.

Premium for the best Quilt, to Mrs. Tho. G. Pratt.

And the committee regretted that it was not in their power, (no Premiums being offered by the society) to award Premiums to numerous other Ladies who exhibited various specimens of Counterpanes, &c.; and they would suggest that hereafter more liberality should be displayed towards this branch of Agricultural Fairs.

The committee on Implements of Husbandry have the honor to report—that their attention has been called to Van Allen's Patent Valve Pumps, and have no hesitation in saying that they are the best they ever saw, and recommend their use. But for the press of time, they would more particularly report upon their merits, and upon the importance to farmers of a more extensive use of pumps, in the furtherance of Agricultural pursuits.

ZADOK SASSER,  
W. W. W. BOWIE.

The Treasurer submitted his report, from which it appears that he had received from

Subscriptions, &c. \$326 00

And had expended for the premiums, &c. 249 87½

Balance in hand, 76 12½

A letter was received from Alexander Keech, Esq. informing the society that he was prevented by indisposition from delivering an address before its members.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the Recording Secretary address a note to Alexander Keech, Esq. requesting a copy of his address for publication.

Resolved, that the thanks of this society be tendered to Robert W. Bowie, Esq. for the able and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

The President responded to the last Resolution in an eloquent address.

The following gentlemen were then unanimously elected officers of the Prince George's County Agricultural Society, for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL SPRIGG, President.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Alexander Keech, | 4. Charles H. Carter,  |
| 2. W. D. Bowie,     | 5. Charles B. Calvert, |
| 3. Thos. Berry,     | 6. W. W. W. Bowie.     |

Corresponding Secretary—Thomas F. Bowie.

Recording Secretary—George W. Wilson

Treasurer—H. C. Scott.

Executive Committee:

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Robt. Bowie,   | Robt. Ghiselin, |
| Thos. Duckett, | Dr. Penn,       |

J. B. Brooke,

ROBERT W. BOWIE, Pres't.

GEO. W. WILSON, Rec. Sec.

## BALTIMORE MARKET.

**Rail Road Orders.**—The new arrangement under which the Franklin Bank is to receive on deposit the Rail road Orders, commenced yesterday. A large number of accounts were opened during the day, and the officers of the bank were incessantly engaged from nine, A. M. until three P. M. in receiving deposits. The arrangement is one which has the warm support of the citizens generally, and resolutions specially pledging that support were passed in every ward of the city, at the meetings held on Friday night. The measure of allowing five per cent interest on deposits remaining in bank a month or more, will doubtless have the effect of materially reducing the amount of Orders in circulation, and causing an appreciation of the value of those which are afloat. The rate of discount ranged yesterday from 5½ to 6½ per cent.—*American.*

The report of the market, shows that Flour and Wheat have both advanced here.

**Cattle.**—There were 330 head of Beef Cattle offered at the drove yards this morning, and sold at \$3.50 for inferior to \$5.50 per 100 lbs. for prime quality. Considerable sales of Live Hogs were made to packers on Saturday at \$3.37½ per 100 lbs.

**Flour.**—We note an advance of 25 cents per barrel in the store price of Howard Street Flour since Friday. Sales of some parcels of good standard brands were made on Saturday at \$6, and to-day further transactions have taken place at \$6.12½. Holders are now generally very firm at \$6.25. The wagon price is unsettled.

Sales of 800 bbls. City Mills Flour to-day at \$6.25.

Susquehanna Flour is held at \$6.50—no sales, and very small.

**Grain.**—Supplies of Wheat come in sparingly. Sales on Saturday and to-day at \$1.25a\$1.35 for fair to prime Md. reds. A sale of Pennsylvania red was made on Saturday at \$1.35.

Sales on Md. Corn at 63 cts. for yellow, and 62 a 63 for white. We quote new Corn at 53 a 55 cents, according to dryness. A cargo of Penna. yellow was sold on Saturday at 64 cts.

A sale of a large lot of Md. Rye was made to-day at 68 cts. Pennsylvania Rye is wanted—a lot was sold on Saturday at 82 cts.

Sales of Md. Oats at 41 a 42 cts. and of Penna. at 46 a 47 cts.

**Provisions.**—The operations in Bacon to-day have been on a small scale, and at last week's prices, which we continue to quote, viz: Western assorted at 4½ to 5 cents; Hams at 6 to 9 cents, as in size and quality; Sides at 4½ cents, and Shoulders at 3 to 4 cents. We are not advised of any transactions in barrel meats. We quote Baltimore Mess Beef at \$10 to \$10.50; No. 1 at \$8 to \$8.50, and Prime at \$6 to \$6.50. The last sales of Western Lard in kegs were at 7 cents on time. Western Butter is dull at 10 c. We quote the range of Glades at 10 to 22 cents as in quality.

**Cotton.**—We note sales this week of 120 bales Upland at 10a10½ cts. and of 28 bales inferior Mississippi at 9 cts.

**Cloverseed.**—Is in better demand, and sales are making at \$6a\$6.50 from stores, as in quality.

**Peas.**—A sale of a cargo of 100 bushels black eye, fair at 78 cents, and of another cargo of prime at 85 cents.

**Hogs.**—Large supplies of Live Hogs have been in market during the week and the operations have been large for the first time this season. About 800 head have been slaughtered by one of the packers during the week and the same number have been killed and now packing on drovers account. The sales that have been made have been at an average of \$3.37½ per 100 lbs. A few lots of killed Hogs have reached the market by wagons and have been dull of sale at \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

**Molasses.**—Sales of very prime New Orleans at 30 cts.

**Plaster.**—A sale of a small lot of inferior at \$2.57½ per ton.

**Tobacco.**—There has been a better demand for Maryland Tobacco this week, and shippers have purchased to a considerable extent, at about former rates, which we continue, viz: inferior and common Maryland at \$3.50a\$4.50; middling to good \$5a7; good \$7.50a8.50; and fine \$9a13. Ohio Tobacco has been less inquired for, and we correct our quotations to correspond with the few sales making, viz: common to middling \$4a5; good \$5a6.50; fine red and wrapery \$7a10; fine yellow \$7.50a10; and extra wrapery \$11a13. The inspections of the week comprise 470 hhd. Maryland; 80 hhd. Ohio; and 13 hhd. Virginia;—total 563 hhd.

**Wool.**—Sales of tub washed native have been made to some extent this week at 30a33 cents.

**At New York, on Saturday.**—The Cotton market is without change. About 600 bales were sold yesterday. There was an advance in Flour yesterday to \$6.75, at which price the market was very firm. There is a brisk demand for all descriptions. We quote Genesee \$6.75; Ohio \$5.75, Michigan \$6.62a6.75; sales of Georgetown have been made at \$6.62½. No Brandywine has yet been received since the market was cleared out, a day or two ago. A cargo of Jersey Corn sold at 72 cents.

**At Alexandria, on Saturday.** Flour from wagons was at \$5.50; sales from stores at \$5.62a5.65. Good red Wheat from wagons at \$1.20, from vessels at 1.25 a \$1.27. No

change in the price of Corn. There was during the past week a large supply of Beef Cattle, mostly of an inferior quality—prices ranging from \$3 to \$4. There was also, a large stock of Sheep in market unsold; they are worth about \$2. Hogs continued to be scarce and in demand. Those that were brought in during the week were taken by the shippers at \$4.

**At New Orleans, on the 4th inst.** there was some animation in the Cotton market, and about 4000 bales changed hands, principally for French account, at rather easier prices—1300 bales at 87 8c; 1300 prices not transpired; and 300 at 8 and 8½c. The quotations were:—Liverpool, Classifications—Ordinary Miss. and Lou. 7a8; Middling 8a8½; Middling Fair 8a8½; Fair 10a10½; Fully Fair, 10½; Good fair, 10a11½; Good and fine, 12; about 2000 bbls. Flour were disposed of, the principal portion of which was intended for the West Indies. A sale of 1500 bbls. superfine at an average of \$5.47½.

**At Charleston, on Wednesday,** there was a good enquiry, for the previous three days, for the finer qualities of Upland Cotton, but, in consequence of the scarcity of these descriptions, the sales were light—as high as 10c. per lb. paid for fancy lots. The transactions in Rice were to a fair extent.

**At Petersburg, (Va.) on Friday,** there was no change in the Tobacco market. Inspections continued very small. Wheat was very scarce; prices ruled at \$1a1.10 for red, 1.10a1.20 for white; strictly prime red \$1.15, and white \$1.25.

**At Richmond on Friday,** there was no change in Tobacco. Holders of Flour claimed an advance from the price of \$6, since the receipt of the news by European steamers, but no sales had been made. Corn declined to 70 cents. Oats, from the cars and wagons was worth 50c. and 45 from vessels.

**At Cincinnati, on Tuesday,** Flour was \$5.12a5.15; Whiskey 15c. and dull.

**At Philadelphia, Nov. 12.**—Flour and Meal.—The receipts continue very light, and stocks low. The current rates to-day are from \$6.25 to \$6.37½ per bbl for Pennsylvania superfine. In Broad street fancy brands are 50 to 55c above those prices. In Corn and Rye Meal there has been no material change since our last report. Cleared this week for foreign ports 113½ bbls superfine Flour, 92 hhd. and 788 bbls Corn Meal. Grain.—Wheat is steady at 136c for prime Pennsylvania red, and 133c for Southern; yellow Corn is in demand at 62c for Southern and 60a61 for white do. per bushel. Oats dull at 43c per bushel. The sales of provisions have been considerable this week, but at reduced prices, viz: Mess Pork \$9a9½; prime \$7½; Mess Beef \$10; prime \$6a7 per bbl.—Bacon—Sales 4a5c; shoulders 3a3½; hams 6a9c per lb. Lard—Sides 500 kegs at 7½c. Butter 9a11c per lb. Beef Cattle, 600 head offered, mostly sold at \$3a5c; extra \$5a6; 82 head left over—430 Virginia cattle, the balance from the lower counties of Pennsylvania.—Cows and Calves—270 at market; sales at \$18a21; extra \$30a35. Springers \$15a17. Dry Cows \$8a11 each. Calves 2a3a4c per lb.; in the drove yard \$1.12a1.25; extra \$3 each. Sheep—2750 in market, sales \$1a1.50; extra \$2.50.

[Per Steamer Great Western.]

**Liverpool, 20th Oct.**—Our last circular was under date of the 4th instant, since when we have had a further advance of ½d per lb. in cotton, and as the state of trade at Manchester is less encouraging than it was a few weeks back, the improvement in our market is attributed mainly, if not entirely, to increased uneasiness in regard to the political relations between the United States and this country, which doubtless has had some influence both on sellers and buyers, and caused some speculation.—Since the arrival of the steamer last night with dates to the 2d instant, however there has been more disposition to sell and less to buy. No speculators have appeared in the market to-day, and the full rates of the last two days could not be realized; still, the low and middle qualities are 1-8d higher than on the 4th instant, but the market has become heavy, and the accounts of yesterday's Manchester market are very gloomy.

As had been anticipated the duty on Wheat is now 20s. 8d. per quarter, and on Flour 12s. 5d. per bbl. and will shortly be some shillings higher notwithstanding an increasing opinion throughout the country that further considerable foreign supplies will be required before another Harvest. This opinion has been greatly strengthened by excessive bad weather for the completion of the Harvest in the late districts, which has also materially and extensively injured the crop of Potatoes. As to imports from the United States, however, the difficulty and the danger is that no certain calculation can be made in regard to the duty for the future from the inferior quality and condition of much of the home grown Wheat; the price of which regulates the averages and the duty.

**22d October.**—The demand for Cotton has been moderate the last two days, and the market flat, but without change in prices. The Brokers differed in opinion to-day at the quotation for fair, but the majority put it at 1s. 8d. higher than our quotation above, erroneously as we think. The sales for the week ended to-day, amount to 26,240 bales, of which 7,850 are Upland at 5a6 3-4; 10,700 Orleans at 5a7 1-8; and 3,600 Alabama and Mobile, at 4 5/8a6 3/4d per lb.

**Amsterdam, Oct. 19.**—Old Tobacco continues to be inquired after, and 270 hhd. of that description realized 25 to 27 cents, now finds only buyers at more reasonable prices; particularly such as is offered at a low price; Co. rice cleaned at Amsterdam quoted at 14 fl.; cleared in America 12½ to 13; cleaned avo 9d to 16½; and superior 12 fl.



### IMPORTED JACKS, JENNY, BROAD-TAILED AND OTHER SHEEP, BLOODED COLTS.

The subscriber is authorized to sell TWO JACKS and a JENNY. The Jacks are of the largest size, from the Island of Majorca, sure foal getters, and were selected in person and imported by the present owner; the Jenny is 5 years old, full 60 inches, has bred two colts in the two last years, and is now with foal to the largest Jack.

Also, Broad-tailed, full South-Down, Bakewell & Marino Sheep The Ewes of which are with lamb to the Broad-tail.

Also, the Berkshire, Andalusian, Bedford, and the large Chester county Beg, with 7 fine blooded Colts and Fillies.

—also—

**FOR SALE**—An imported Jack, black with grey belly, about 56 inches high—his colts are very fine and large: has had 60 to 70 mares this season—he was imported by Com. J. D. Elliott in the Frigate Constitution. The owner having two, will dispose of one of them for \$300.

An imported Spanish Jack, 6 years old, and equal in vigor to any in the United States—he was imported by an officer of the navy—he is very docile and tractable, of a greyish color, inclining to white—his colts are remarkably strong and powerful.—He is now near Easton, Md., and will be sold deliverable in this city—has been valued at \$1000, but will be sold for cash at a somewhat lower price.

Also another fine Jack about 9 years old—has proved himself a sure foal getter,—having got 60 foals out of 70 mares he covered last season, under disadvantageous circumstances, having been carried round the country to serve the mares—price, delivered in this city or at Elkton, Md. \$400.

**A YOUNG JACK**, 4 years old this grass, bred from the finest and largest Jack in the U. States—a getter of the best stock, 12 hands 1 inch high—his colts dropped the present season are unusually fine, \$75, including the dam, cannot buy some of them—For sale at the very low price of \$250. **SAMUEL SANDS,** Office American Farmer.

Who is now prepared to fill orders for **BERKSHIRE** and other **PIGS**, at \$20 per pair, box \$1, feed extra—from the piggeries of Messrs. Goruch, Stanley, Law, Mankin, and others of Baltimore county, and Col. J. C. Atlee, of Carroll co. Md.

Also, some very superior Durham, Devon and Ayrshire **BULLS** and **HEIFERS**, some of them imported.

Gentlemen at the South are reminded that this is the proper season to obtain stock, for their climate—they can now obtain bargains, as breeders are anxious to sell in consequence of the high price and scarcity of feed. no 17

### FOR SALE—AN IRISH GRAZIER BOAR,

Bred by that distinguished breeder, Wm. Murdoch, Esq. of Annaroe, county Monaghan, Ireland, and imported by J. S. Skinner, Esq. in the ship Pocahontas, in the spring of 1840—he is about 2 years old, large and well formed—price \$50.

Also a **BOAR** of the same stock, the produce of the celebrated black Sow, sent out by the same breeder, which brought \$130 at auction at Mr. Law's, 5th May, 1840; he was sired in Ireland, 18 months old 21st inst. of medium size and well formed. Price \$40. no 8

**S. SANDS.**

**CATALOGUE OF VERY CHOICE SORTS OF PEACH TREES**, for sale—raised on the farm of Lloyd N. Rogers: selected with much care, from a great many varieties, and ripening in succession as follows:

#### FREE-STONES.

No. 74.—Early Anne,	Ripe	July 20th to 25th
No. 75.—Baltimore Beauty,	"	Aug. 5th to 10th
No. 76.—Canary,	"	Aug. 10th to 15th
No. 77.—Red Magdalen,	"	Aug. 18th to 20th
No. 78.—Lady Washington,	"	Aug. 22d to 25th
No. 79.—Snowball, or White Magdalen,	"	Aug. 25th to 30th
No. 80.—Oldmixon Clear,	"	Aug. 25th to 30th
No. 81.—Troth's Early Red,	"	Sept. 1st to 5th
No. 82.—Belgrade, or Gallande,	"	Sept. 8th to 12th
No. 83.—Soft Heath,	"	Sept. 12th to 18th
No. 84.—Red-check'd Malagatune,	"	Sept. 12th to 15th
No. 85.—Belle de Vitry,	"	Sept. 15th to 18th
No. 86.—Superb open-stone,	"	Sept. 15th to 18th
No. 87.—Orange Free,	"	Sept. 18th to 25th
No. 88.—Red Jacket,	"	Sept. 25th to 28th
No. 89.—Latest good free,	"	Oct. 1st to 4th

#### CLING-STONES, OR PAVIES.

No. 26.—Paragon,	Ripe	Aug. 18th to 25th
No. 6.—Early Newington,	"	Aug. 20th to 25th
No. 72.—Old Newington,	"	Sept. 10th to 15th
No. 84.—Orange Cling,	"	Sept. 15th to 20th
No. 17.—Kennedy's Carolina,	"	Sept. 18th to 23rd
No. 21.—Gold-borough,	"	Sept. 18th to 25th
No. 100.—Washington,	"	Sept. 20th to 25th
No. 87.—Pavie Admirable,	"	Sept. 25th to 30th
No. 90.—Red Rover,	"	Oct. 1st to 10th
No. 15.—Last of the Mohicans,	"	Oct. 5th to 15th

The Prices of the above are \$15 per hundred, where 500 or more are purchased—\$18 per hundred, for any less number, and not under one hundred—and 20 cents a piece for any smaller number.

These Trees are budded near the ground, and are raised in high, dry land, not rich,—one year old from the bud—perfectly healthy,—and will be apt to flourish in most situations.

Persons ordering trees may feel assured of receiving them true to their names, and times of ripening, according to the Catalogue.

The usual charge made for packing in mats, where the distance they are to be sent may render that necessary. Application to be made to

**JOHN SHERIEF, Manager,**

At Druid Hill Farm, near Baltimore.

Also will be for Sale next Autumn, a large number of **PEAR TREES**, of the choicest sorts of fruit, principally selected from the new Belgic varieties, and obtained from undoubted sources. Persons wishing to have of these will address the proprietor through the post office. no 17

### PLoughs! PLoughs!! PLoughs!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOTT.

Corner of E. and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market.

BEING the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated **WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH**, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, **CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c.** Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13t

**JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer,** Grant and Elliott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinwiddie & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Elliott's Mills, \$25  
Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20  
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25  
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150  
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hull-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinged or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hammers, Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price \$5  
A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150

A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130

The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100

The **DITCHING MACHINE**, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season.

A MACHINE for **HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWERING**, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. 200

A MACHINE for **PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS**, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25

Also, **CORN & COB CRUSHERS**, Morticing & Planing machines, Trenching do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Seters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chisels for morticing machines. **GEO. PAGE,**

#### HARVEST TOOLS.

**J. S. EASTMAN**, in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grass Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Swards at wholesale or retail; 400 Connecticut made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast-steel Hay and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use and Elwell's best English made field Hoes, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Harrows, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fans, at various prices, a superior article; Horse-power Thrashing Machines—Farm Carts, with lime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Planters, that have a good reputation.

**N. B. Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at retail. au 11 J. S. EASTMAN.**

#### THE SUBSCRIBER

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